

THE REGISTER.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1874.

Grange Directory.

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OFFICERS OF THE ALLEN CO. GRANGES.

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John Van Riper, Master, Iola
E. L. Moore, Secretary, Humboldt
B. D. Allen, County Agent, Iola

COUNTY RELIEF COMMITTEE.
James Faulkner, Iola
B. D. Allen, Iola

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B. L. Dorman, Master, Carlyle
J. G. Johnson, Secretary, Carlyle

DIAMOND GRANGE.
J. Martin, Master, Elizabethtown
G. L. Smith, Secretary, Elizabethtown

CRESCENT VALLEY GRANGE.
J. Van Riper, Master, Iola
J. C. Keller, Secretary, Humboldt

ELM CREEK GRANGE.
C. A. Dorr, Master, Iola
J. W. Donahoe, Secretary, Iola

ELSHORE GRANGE.
J. W. Donahoe, Master, Elshore
M. Stout, Secretary, Elshore

IMPERIAL GRANGE.
L. C. Menger, Master, Iola
S. Young, Secretary, Iola

INDUSTRIAL GRANGE.
Robert Stanley, Master, Iola
Alex. Straubmiller, Secretary, Iola

IOLA GRANGE.
R. Cook, Master, Iola
H. L. Jackson, Secretary, Iola

BETHEL GRANGE.
J. T. Young, Master, Jethro
J. T. Spruiell, Secretary, Jethro

NEOSHO VALLEY GRANGE.
N. Hankins, Master, Iola
Jas. Woodin, Secretary, Iola

MAPLE GROVE GRANGE.
J. A. G. Soley, Master, Humboldt
E. L. Moore, Secretary, Humboldt

MAY FLOWER GRANGE.
W. E. Hinkley, Master, Geneva
C. Knowlton, Secretary, Geneva

ODENSE GRANGE.
R. V. Blister, Master, Odense
S. P. Wisberg, Secretary, Odense

ROCK HILL GRANGE.
A. Cosine, Master, Iola
E. Lowe, Secretary, Iola

OWL CREEK GRANGE.
J. C. Cuyper, Master, Humboldt
J. L. Linsigott, Secretary, Humboldt

Farm and Fireside.

Eggs by Weight.

The Legislature of Massachusetts has lately passed a law making it necessary that a dozen eggs weigh one and one-half pounds. This is a move in the right direction, and we hope that all the other States may speedily follow the good example set by Massachusetts. It is an annoying to the breeder of blooded and fine fowls to find, when he offers for sale eggs nearly twice as large as his neighbors, that they bring no more per dozen than do the smaller ones. Also the consumer is often vexed to find that he must pay the same price to-day for a dozen eggs weighing but a pound that he yesterday paid for a dozen weighing a pound and a half. Besides an egg from a well fed fowl is heavier and richer than an egg from a common fowl that is only half fed, so that weight compared to size is an indication of richness. Thus eggs of which eight will weigh a pound are better and richer than those of comparative size of which ten will weigh a pound. The same size of which ten are required for a pound. Of course, with eggs at these figures—it is not much matter as to the size; but when the price ranges from twenty-five to thirty cents per dozen it is a matter worth looking after. It is high time that this old style of buying poultry and eggs by the piece should be discontinued. It is a relic of the past, and reminds us of the time when dressed hogs sold for a dollar each without regard to size or condition, and were a dull sale at that. Insist upon it, then, you who raise poultry for the market; insist upon it, then, you who have to buy eggs for consumption; insist upon it, all ye rich and poor, high and low that eggs be sold for so much a pound. Then it will be some inducement for farmers to raise a better class of fowls, and all will get their just dues. Then the enterprising breeder and poultry fancier will receive the reward for his efforts to furnish a market full of good size and of such a degree of fatness that it shall be eatable; and the breeder of poor, half starved specimens will no longer be his successful rival—*Exchange.*

Agricultural Literature.

The time has not long since passed when farmers were very indifferent to the assistance which scientific investigations could offer them through the press, and when improvements were regarded merely as innovations arising from some interested motives, and were looked on with distrust if not with contempt. But it is one of the most stirring and encouraging signs of the times in the history of agriculture that men of the highest attainments in science are vying with each other in their efforts for the scientific knowledge connected with agriculture; and the intelligent and practical farmer is ready and anxious to avail himself of their teachings through the channels of literature. Inventive mechanic ingenuity has also brought its tribute to the farm of improved machinery of inestimable value to the agriculturist. Progress now characterizes every department of farm work, and it must continue as long as the mind of man can devise and his hand execute.

"I am speaking," said a long-winded orator, "for the benefit of posterity." "Yes," said one of his hearers, "and if you keep on much longer, your audience will be here."

Peanuts.

The production of peanuts in the United States has increased wonderfully during the past ten or twelve years. In Philadelphia alone over 600,000 bushels are annually sold, while the entire crop of the country reaches three times that quantity, or about two million bushels, valued at \$3,000,000. Previous to the year 1860, according to the agricultural report, the total product of the United States did not amount to more than 150,000 bushels, of which North Carolina furnished 125,000. The great portion of the crop is raised in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and South Carolina.

As an article of food they are valuable but their importance in a commercial point of view is much greater on account of the oil they contain. The oil is in large demand, and serves every purpose for which olive or almond oil is used. It is now being extensively used in place of olive oil, particularly for table use, it being twice as good, and keeps a long time without becoming rancid. The amount of oil contained in the nut varies according to latitude and other favorable circumstances or conditions, and is proportionately large.

All the oil comes from the "meat," the husk being of no value. The oil is extracted by pressure, and the residuum cake not thrown away, but is used both for food for cattle and as manure. Most of the oil in Europe is manufactured in the countries of the Mediterranean, the French depending principally upon Algiers, where the plant flourishes greatly, for their supply. The production of peanut oil in this country dates back to the war, when it was used to a large extent for table purposes in the South, the olive oil not being easily obtained. It was used quite generally as a substitute for lard. The cake residuum was made serviceable, too; after being roasted and ground, it was used in place of coffee and chocolate, making an excellent beverage.

Growing Potatoes.

J. B. Leslie in the *Maine Farmer*, has been experimenting with cut seed and says in reference to the subject: "In the first place 2½ bushels of cut seed are not in proportion to nine bushels of whole potatoes. We calculate one-half as much seed cut as we plant whole, would have given sixty-nine bushels from half the seed that produced forty-nine. Planted whole, this would have given 20 bushels, which at fifty-cents a bushel would be ten dollars, \$4½ bushels of seed equal to \$25, and giving \$12.50 in favor of cutting seed. I have been experimenting in cutting seed and have harvested this year, 340 bushels of nice potatoes, from ten bushels of seed, planted on one acre of land. We selected our largest potatoes and cut one or two eyes on a piece, not planting the seed ends apart, taking them out of grass land that would not produce one-half ton of hay to the acre; plow late in the fall and top dress in the spring with green horse manure. In this way we have raised the last five years, all our potatoes at a cost not exceeding ten cents per bushel, and averaging more than three hundred bushels to the acre. The next we follow with wheat, and seed down to grass. In this way we renovate our grass lands and do not put potatoes on the same piece once in ten years.

Flax Culture.

Prof. Shelton has written an article for the *Kansas Farmer* cautioning the people against rushing into flax culture on a large scale, before it has been more thoroughly tested. His conclusions, which accord with our own views, are as follows: "In conclusion I desire to call attention to a few of the objections to the cultivation of flax; facts which my own experience have suggested and which candid writers generally admit.

1. Flax seed is an exceedingly expensive crop, and especially when permitted to arrive at maturity. When pulled down its effects are less injurious but still at whatever period reaped, it must be considered an impoverished of the farm, as its stems yield no return in manure.

2. Where the seed is ripe, the flax seems to be almost worthless, and certainly a crop of ten or fifteen bushels of seed is not a large return. Moreover it would seem that anything like a general cultivation of this plant would rapidly reduce the value both of seed and fibre.

3. Whether seed is a special antidote for our dry summers, is an open question. The fact that in the comparatively humid climates of Flanders and Ireland it is the most successfully cultivated does not look encouraging.

4. Flax in its slender habit has almost no influence in checking the growth of weeds and by an early growth of the crop is easily ruined. The English preceded the crop of flax by some cleaning crop, usually turnips.

Cure for a Felon.

As soon as discovered, take some spirits of turpentine, in a cup, dip the finger in it, and then hold the hand near a hot fire till dry; then dip it in again, and repeat for fifteen minutes, or till the pain ceases. The next day with a sharp knife, pare off the thick skin, and you will find something like a honeycomb filled with clear water, open the cells and the felon is gone. If the felon is too far gone for turpentine, oil of origanum, treated in the same way, will cure. If too far advanced for either to cure, the felon will be benefited, as it will be less painful. Never draw it.

Farmer's Blunders.

A correspondent of the *Pacific Rural Press* thus writes of blunders made by farmers. He says: "For one, nine have been numerous. Much has been learned by bitter experience only; such for example, as hanging a fresh hide on the fence to dry in the sun, and afterwards selling it at fifty cents, whereas it would have brought two dollars if well dried in the shade. But the blunder of blunder of farmers has been the use of non-ferrous. Much of the money borrowed from the banks on mortgage on the farm, is now drawing interest quarterly and even monthly, at a ruinous rate, at that. Persons have run in debt under the impression that interest would be coming down lower, when, of course, land would go up and many of them have come to the conclusion that they are making farm blunders. Now, 'as success is the measure of ability,' let the class walk up meekly, weak sisters as they are, and take their black marks as bad managers; and before a streak of luck strikes them let them caution the inexperienced ones who have not yet 'put their foot into it.' It is not always popular to tell the truth, but it is generally proper; and let us advise beginners to go slowly and cautiously, and shut debt as much as possible, and especially at the present rate of interest.

Sleeplessness.

To take a hearty meal just before retiring is of course, injurious, because it is very likely to disturb one's rest, and produce nightmare. However, a little food at this time, if one is hungry is decidedly beneficial; it prevents the attacking of an empty stomach, with its attendant restlessness and unpleasant dreams, to say nothing of probable headache, or of nervous and other derangements, the next morning. One should no more lie down at night hungry than he should lie down after a very full dinner; the consequences of either being disturbing and harmful. A cracker or two, a bit of bread and butter, or cake, a little fruit—or something to relieve the senses of vacuity, and so restore the tone of the system—is all that is necessary.

We have known persons, habitual sufferers from restlessness at night, to experience material benefit, even though they were not hungry, by a very light luncheon before bed-time. In place of tossing about for two or three hours as formerly, they would soon grow drowsy, fall asleep, and not awake more than once or twice until sunrise. This mode of treating insomnia has recently been recommended by several distinguished physicians, and the prescription has generally been attended with happy results.—*Scribner for March.*

Early Vegetables.

All who are fond of such (and I who is not) should take advantage of mild weather to get in good ground and sow early cabbage and tomato seed. In the absence of any better a narrow box, the width of a window, to be set upon the sill (or a few little strips nailed on each side, half way up the window, is better—will do. Of course a south window is preferable, yet an eastern one will do. Don't cover the seeds more than half an inch, or even less will do. Keep the ground moderately damp only, not by any means wet, or they will damp off; when the plants are getting four leaves, it is well to fill up a little with mellow rich earth. If too thick they can be thinned out and set in another box. To mark out the ground and put the seed just one inch each way, they make very good plants, and can grow there until the ground out-door is ready to receive them. The cabbage plants, if hardened gradually, will stand a pretty hard frost without material injury, but tomatoes go down when even slightly cut by it. The first of February is too early to start them in this latitude.—*Rural World.*

How to Raise Plums.

There is no secret about plum raising. We have discovered it in traveling over the country. We never visited a large plum orchard in our life that we did not find plenty of fruit. And we never visited any place with eight or ten trees and found a good crop of this fruit. Now, these facts set to thinking; and the result of our thoughts is this; that it is very easy to have all the plums you want to eat and sell. The secret connected with plum raising is to plant plenty of trees, so as to give fruit to the curculio and to yourself also. If you plant fifty or a hundred trees, you will have fruit enough for everybody. Every such orchard that we ever visited had plenty of ripe fruit. Some even complained that curculio did not thin out the fruit enough—that the trees were over-loaded. So we say to our readers, if you plant plums at all, plant fifty or one hundred trees—then you will be sure to have all the fruit you want, and it is one of the most profitable crops raised.—*Annual of Phenology and Phytognomy for 1875.*

CHICKEN CHOLERA.—I will here give what I have found to be an infallible remedy for the so-called chicken cholera: Make a mixture of two ounces each of red pepper, alum, rosin and sulphur, and put it in their food in proportions of one tablespoonful to three points of scalded meal. In severe cases, give about one-third of a teaspoonful in a meal pellet once a day to each fowl; putting a small lump of alum in their drinking water. I have tried the above ingredients with marked success; have cured fowls in the last stages of the disease. I make it a practice now to give my fowls some of it once or twice a week, and have no symptoms of any disease among them.—*Cor. Am. Stock and Poultry Journal.*

A correspondent of the *Indiana Farmer* says: "I have stood in mud and water two or three inches deep for ten hours a day for a week, without feeling any dampness or having any difficulty in getting my boots on or off. If you would be equally successful, before wearing the boots give the bottoms a good coating of tallow and castor oil, and dry it in; then oil the uppers with castor oil, about one tablespoonful to each boot; then oil them twice a week with castor oil, when one teaspoonful will be sufficient. If the weather should be rainy, or you are compelled to work in water during the day, wash your boots clean at night and hold them by the fire till quite warm, and oil them while wet, and you will have no trouble about your boots getting hard and shrinking up so that you cannot get them on. If the leather should become red, give it a coat of ordinary shoe blacking before oiling. The effects of castor oil is to soften the leather, while it oils the pores and prevents the water from entering.

The State Grange which has been in session at Topeka during the past week, elected the following officers: Master M. E. Hudson; Overseer, Wm. Sims; Lecturer, W. S. Hanna; Steward, Chas. S. Wyth; Assistant Steward, Jas. Coffin; Chaplain, Mr. Wasson; Treasurer, John Boyd; Secretary, P. B. Maxton. The Executive Committee has been increased to 5, which, with the Master and Overseer, makes 7.

The State will be districted. The Constitution has been materially changed. The State Grange will be composed of Masters and their wives, who are Matrons. They elect two delegates at large from each county, and one additional delegate from every fifteen hundred, or fraction equal to one thousand, and they form the Legislative body of the State Grange. Twenty-five members constitute a quorum, instead of 50, as heretofore. The Masters' and Secretaries' salaries are fixed at \$700 each, and a plan has been devised for the organization of County Granges.

In Aldersbach, on the Rhine, a practical, if homely and unsentimental, method of cleaning the pipes which supply that picturesque town with water has lately been adopted. An army of water snappers, in the shape of eels, is collected in the reservoirs and driven through the pipes. It is reported that the eels come to sight again in a most edifying condition, bringing with them all the impurities which had collected in the pipes.

Wm. M. Everts tells this good story: A few summers since, at the urgent request of one of his younger daughters, he sent up to his country place in Vermont, a donkey for her use. She had read about donkeys, but was not familiar with their peculiar vocalism. The animal's strange noises inspired her with the profoundest pity for its evident distress. So she wrote to her father: "Dear papa—I do wish you would come here soon, my donkey is so lonesome."

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It is now prepared in cases of Scrophulous and other diseases of the blood, by many of the best physicians, and is a sure remedy for all diseases of the blood.

It does not create a habit, but it cures by purifying the blood, and restoring the system to health.

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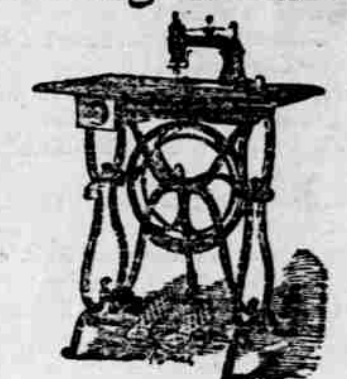
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